

# Electronic Visit Verification Information for Providers

## WHAT IS EVV?

Electronic Visit Verification (EVV) is a technology solution that validates services billed for home and community-based personal care or home health services for actual visits made, providing accountability and safeguarding that beneficiaries who are authorized to receive services get the expected care.

In addition to combatting fraud, waste, and abuse in home healthcare, EVV is used to:

- Verify visits on a real-time basis, including date, location, type of service, individual(s) providing and receiving services, and duration of service(s).
- Validate hours of work for home health employees.
- Eliminate billing data entry mistakes.
- Reduce costs related to paper billing and payroll.

## WHO IS IMPACTED?

Phase I – January 1, 2019

- Personal Care services described in Sections 1905(a)(24), 1915(i), 1915(j), and 1915(k) of the Social Security Act, as well as any waiver of the State Plan (including 1915(c) waivers and 1115 demonstration projects).

Phase II – January 1, 2023

- Home health care services described in Section 1905(a)(7) of the Social Security Act and provided through the Medicaid State Plan, as well as any waiver of the state plan.

## WHY DO PROVIDERS HAVE TO IMPLEMENT EVV?

Patented EVV technology has existed for over 20 years, but it is now required for Medicaid programs through Congressional enactment of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century CURES Act. Failure to implement or demonstrate “good faith effort to comply with the requirements” by the January 1, 2019 compliance date for personal care services will result in a gradually reduced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) (0.25% to 1.0%).

## MODELS OF EVV:

There are multiple model options for implementing EVV. Wyoming is currently considering four of those models, which are summarized below, including the model type, a brief overview, pros and cons, and a list of states that have adopted each model.

| Model                          | Overview  | States Using  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Provider Choice                | Providers adopt and self-fund EVV technology. Must meet the requirements for state reporting. A data aggregator* is deployed to gather information from all vendors.                    | Washington, Missouri, New York  |
| State Mandated-External Vendor | State contracts with vendor(s) and mandates provider participation. State pays for the EVV system and receives FMAP. Inputs data directly into a database, no aggregator needed.        | Alabama, Connecticut, Kansas, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina <sup>1</sup> |
| State Mandated In-House System | State creates, runs, and manages own EVV system either in house or with contractor support.   |   |
| Open Vendor                    | State selects a vendor but also allows providers that already have EVV in place to continue using their own systems. A data aggregator is deployed to gather data from all EVV systems. | Ohio, Florida   |

## Visit Verification Options:

If Wyoming elects to implement one of the models above that would require the State to purchase a vendor EVV solution, any, or multiple, of the following technologies might be a component of that solution. These technologies are deployed to perform the actual visit verification and would interface with the Wyoming Medicaid IT Enterprise to provide that information back to the State.

\* A data aggregator is a system that takes data from all EVV systems, applies standardized business rules to ensure proper and consistent visits, and generates alerts when standards are not met.

<sup>1</sup> Illinois, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas initially deployed a closed model but transitioned, or are transitioning, to a more open model.

| Technology                                    | Overview   |
|---|--|
| Web-based application on a GPS-enabled device | Providers check into and out of the client location using a location-services enabled application that runs in the browser on a mobile device such as a smart phone or tablet. |
| Mobile application on a GPS-enabled device    | Providers check into and out of client location using a location-services enabled application downloaded to a mobile device such as a smartphone or tablet                     |
| In-Home One-Time Password Device              | Provider validates location by accessing a password provided by a device installed in the client's location.   |
| Interactive Voice Response (IVR)              | Provider uses the client's land line to call a toll-free number and provider verification information.   |
| Beacon Devices                                | Usually used in conjunction with Mobile application, this small device is installed in the recipient's home and provides geo-location when mobile application is offline       |

## Please provide your feedback!

Provider Survey on Electronic Visit Verification:

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/WYOEVV](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WYOEVV)

